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therefore, is 1:4:2:2:1:2:1:2:1. The analysis was carried out on a commendably large scale and gave the following approach to expectation:

|                   | <i>BBTT</i> | <i>BbTt</i> | <i>BbTT</i> | <i>BBTt</i> | <i>BBtt</i> | <i>Bbtt</i> | <i>bbTT</i> | <i>bbTt</i> | <i>bbtt</i> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Observed. . . . . | 16          | 54          | 40          | 33          | 15          | 22          | 13          | 24          | 13          |
| Expected. . . . . | 15.4        | 61.6        | 30.8        | 30.8        | 15.4        | 30.8        | 15.4        | 30.8        | 15.4        |

It is clear that the results of this analysis will account for the discrepancies in the results of other investigators, since the short awned individuals may be classed on one basis with the awned, or on another basis with the awnless, and would naturally be classed either with the awnless, or as a distinct intermediate class, if a strictly awnless wheat had not been used in the cross.—GEO. H. SHULL.

**"Amphiclinous" hybrids.**—By this term DE VRIES<sup>21</sup> designates those  $F_1$  hybrid progenies in which a portion of the individuals resemble the one parent, and the remainder resemble the other parent, a type of behavior which is not uncommon among crosses in the species of *Oenothera*. He describes such a cross between *O. Lamarckiana* and *O. Lamarckiana* mut. *nanella*. The percentage of *nanella* among the  $F_1$  offspring of this cross can be modified by the conditions under which the mother plant is grown, from nearly 0 per cent to nearly 100 per cent. When the *Lamarckiana* mother was grown as an annual, the average percentage of *nanella* was 22; and when the *Lamarckiana* was grown as a biennial, the average number of *nanella* among the offspring reached 65 per cent. Corresponding with this result there is also a much higher percentage of *nanella* from capsules developed early in the season, when the mother is in most vigorous condition, than from capsules produced later in the season when vegetative vigor is declining. For example, on 3 different biennial *Lamarckiana* plants used in these extensive crosses, capsules developing July 12–23 yielded 73–88 per cent of *nanella*, those produced between July 24 and August 4 yielded 61–67 per cent *nanella*, and between August 5 and 16 the capsules produced 48–57 per cent *nanella*.

Another experiment showed that the time of transplanting has a marked influence on the percentage of *nanella* offspring, those reset on April 15 yielding 50 per cent, while plants of the same culture set out on May 15 produced only 29 per cent *nanella*. In this case the *Lamarckiana* mothers were grown as annuals. Further experiments showed that keeping the plants well watered also resulted in an increase in the percentage of *nanella* plants among the  $F_1$  progeny.—GEO. H. SHULL.

<sup>21</sup> DE VRIES, H., Über amphikline Bastarde. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. 33:461–468. 1915.